Grieving in the Internet Age

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Grief is one of the most ubiquitous traumatic human experiences. Although in recent years online expressions of grief and attempts to cope with bereavement have grown significantly in scale, little is known about the extent to which such activities may aid in the clinical and non-clinical management of grief. This article discusses developments in this field from a psychological perspective and suggests ways in which online developments create tools to further the management of grief. Suggestions for future research are given and the impact of such tools on professional practice is discussed.

Introduction

The loss of a loved one is an experience that transgresses all social, cultural and religious barriers. As a universal and unavoidable human experience, the impact of grief on psychological functioning has been studied since Freud’s “Mourning and Melancholia” in 1917 (Freud, 1957). Although experienced primarily at an individual level, the impact of grief is inevitably much broader, with families, friends and communities all affected by loss. Moreover, with more than 2.4 million deaths experienced every year in the United States alone (Xu, Kochanek, Murphy & Tejada-Vera, 2010), the impact of grief is a very real issue for society to process at personal and professional levels.

Psychology has sought to understand the causes and nature of grief and offer counsel on how to manage it, particularly in complex cases. Understanding of grief has been built around the bedrock of four main theories. Based on these theories clinicians have historically distinguished between grief counseling and grief therapy as two different ways of helping patients. Grief counseling aims to facilitate the normal process of grief and support individuals during these difficult times. In contrast, grief therapy is tailored more specifically to people experiencing complicated grief, which occurs when individuals struggle to function and cope with the grieving process (Worden, 2009). Although empirical validation of the predominant grief models has been relatively limited, research has shown that in the context of complicated grief, psychological interventions appear to be most beneficial (see Matthews & Marwit, 2004 for a comprehensive review).

For many people grief is an experience that is processed without professional help. To this end societies have developed a range of customs and rituals that enable grief support. While these customs vary substantially between cultures, ethnicities and religions, they all offer a way for individuals to be supported through the tasks of mourning without professional psychological help. Traditionally these customs have included the funerary process, burial or cremation customs and ways of spreading news of the death (see Metcalf & Huntington, 1991 for a comprehensive review on the
anthropology of mortuary ritual). However, in recent years there has been a significant addition to these rituals, as the internet has supported new behaviors and expressions of grief online. These have ranged from a more widespread public expression of loss to the establishment of ‘permanent’ online memorials. However, there has been no research to review whether these new behaviors are beneficial to the individuals involved and the extent to which grief professionals may find them supportive of more traditional clinical approaches. This paper aims to offer some early discussion about whether new online tools are helpful in the tasks of mourning and how and when they might be recommended by grief professionals. It is hoped this will spur wider interest in the topic, leading to better grief support and better product offerings.

**A Traditional Understanding of Grief**

In light of the prevalence of grief, psychology has sought to understand the nature of its origin and expression. Only after developing a conceptual understanding of grief can attention then be directed towards understanding the tasks or behaviors related to mourning. In this respect, the efficacy of both clinical treatment and traditional social customs can be reviewed. Historically, grief support work has been divided into grief counseling and grief therapy, with clinicians focusing on grief therapy, and traditional customs and other professionals (for example, pastoral carers, social workers and counselors) providing grief support in the majority of circumstances.

**Models of Grief**

In the literature, extensive debate exists around how to best conceptualize grief. For such a universal phenomenon, the extent of debate and paucity of empirically validated theories is surprising. At a metalevel, writers have proposed a series of conceptual models that attempt to explicate the major factors, processes or stages of grief. On an applied level, writers have described a number of grieving tasks and behaviors. These describe intervention skills and the processes involved in the context of mourning.

Kübler-Ross’ (1969) *Stages of Grief* model with its five levels of grief (denial; anger; bargaining; depression; and acceptance) is the most widely referenced grief theory in academic, popular and professional press. Although originally intended to describe the process a person goes through when faced with their own death, the model has been generalized over time to refer to a wider representation of loss and grief. As an alternative model the *Phases of Grief* model has also been proposed (Parkes, 1970; Bowlby, 1980), broadly defining four grief phases (numbness and disbelief; yearning and searching for reunion; disorganization and despair; and reorganization and recovery).

The *Stages of Grief* model has been subject to debate, with contentions that individuals may progress through the stages at different speeds, and in different orders (Silver & Wortman, 2007; Bonanno & Boerner, 2007). Many academics and clinicians have resisted the notion of a generic and linear grief process (Bierhals et al., 1995). The model
has also been critiqued for its lack of strong empirical validation (see Konigsberg, 2011). However, its popularity and the extent to which the five stages are referenced within professional practice, academic writing and general society is significant. More recently, tentative empirical support has also been established in support of the five-stage model (Maciejewsi, Zhang, Block & Prigerson, 2007).

In addition to conceptualizing the stages of grief, recent work has also extended the discussion to reflect an emphasis on maintaining bonds with the deceased (Klass, Silverman & Nickman, 1996). While more traditional grief models including those dominant in the twentieth century advocated that recovery was facilitated by a relative disconnection from the deceased and acceptance of the loss (Raphael & Nunn, 1988; Volkan, 1981), more recent work in line with a Continuing Bonds model highlights the importance of maintaining a union with the deceased (Klass et al., 1996). This concept also underlies Rubin’s (1999) Two-Track Model of Bereavement (TMMoB). This model suggests that two parallel processes occur in grief, as individuals oscillate between experiencing deep feelings of grief and fostering a restorative focus on reconstructing their world (Stroebe & Schut, 1999).

Several common themes underpin these conceptual theories. Grief is best perceived as both a process and as a uniquely individual experience that typically requires an individualized form of support. The more recent emphasis on continuing bonds perhaps positions grief as a relatively finite process, while still respecting the enduring nature of loss and the importance of ongoing memorial and connection with the deceased. Indeed, the healthy development of a continuing bond offers potential to facilitate the resolution of a painful grieving process (Klass et al., 1996).

Tasks of Grief

As a bridge between the emotional experience of grief and deciphering what clinicians or individuals can do to help, a model of grief behaviors has been proposed. Worden’s (1991; 2001) Tasks of Mourning model emphasizes an active rather than passive process of working through tasks related to grief. This author recommends four clear tasks that grieving individuals need to work through which are broadly defined as: accepting the reality of the loss; working through the pain; readjusting to the environment; and moving on while forging a new connection with the deceased. In many respects, the fourth task of mourning is consistent with the continuing bonds model, as it emphasizes the importance of reinvesting in life while simultaneously forging a lasting bond with the deceased.

Traditional Grief Practices

During the grief process individuals express and process emotion in a number of ways. Although traditional grief practices differ across cultures, many customs are connected
by common themes and intentions. In reviewing these customs it appears that many grief practices have evolved to support the tasks of mourning.

- **Task 1: Accept the reality of the loss**
  With respect to the first task of accepting the reality of the loss, it could be claimed that historically close-knit geographic communities combined with a physical need to tend to the body, has led every society to evolve a custom that facilitates accepting the reality of the loss. Several cultures, including Catholicism, Judaism and modern American practice, arrange a wake including open-casket viewing as part of the funerary process. Even in cultures where this isn’t present, some form of cremation or burial is typically performed for a wide audience as a social acknowledgement of the reality of death and a facilitation of closure. Confrontation with the deceased’s body can be helpful in realizing the reality of the loss as it removes any doubt about the person’s passing. The placement of death notices in public press can also serve to acknowledge the loss and accept that the death has occurred.

- **Task 2: Work through the pain**
  The second task of mourning is to work through the pain. This is traditionally facilitated by both ritual and pastoral care. Funerals are typically held to unite grieving individuals and provide community at a time of distress (Getty et al., 2010). This process also allows individuals to talk with others, share memories and experiences, and begin to work through their emotions collectively in a supportive environment. The collective element of mourning has been extensively discussed within the context of Maori culture and the proceedings on a marae during the course of a tangi (Linnekin & Poyer, 1990). While the nature of funerals varies substantially between cultures, all funerals play a part in meeting one of the most important needs during grief - the establishment of social support. This second task may also be facilitated by the preparation of obituaries and in many cases, the joining of support groups and connection to others who have experienced similar grief.

- **Task 3: Readjust to the environment**
  The third task involves readjusting to an environment where the deceased is no longer present. Pastoral care from professionals such as funeral directors, counselors or religious leaders, is critical to this task and all cultures provide some support for the next of kin of the recently deceased. The act of writing an obituary or eulogy may be considered therapeutic in this context. By helping people to review and reconnect with their memories, they may be better prepared to adjust to the reality of the new situation they are faced with. In many cultures, a period of visible adjustment also facilitates this task. In Hindu cultures it is customary to wear white clothing after the loss of a spouse, and in Islam, adherents avoid jewelry for three days after the death. In some Western cultures, the wearing of black signifies that a period of active mourning is still ongoing. Such temporary sacrifice serves as an ongoing reminder to accept the reality of the loss and signal that adjustments need to be made. In many cultures,
support from family, friends and the community in readjusting to a new lifestyle and environment is essential.

- **Task 4: Reinvest in life and form a continued bond with the deceased**

  The final task involves forging a continued connection with the deceased. There are many examples where individuals develop memorial charities or foundations to support this task. Similarly, the establishment of a grave and tombstone traditionally facilitates a process of remembrance with a new bond formed in a new physical place. Other physical momentos such as armbands and wallet cards may be important as ongoing physical connections to the memory of the deceased. Similarly, anniversary parties as evidenced in Jewish and Hindu cultures also create opportunities for forming new bonds of remembrance. Transferring distress into a new bond or action may ameliorate some of the helplessness that confronts grieving individuals. It has been suggested that feeling powerless is one of the most difficult aspects of the grief experience (Bright, 1996; Lundqvist, Nilstun & Dykes, 2002; Milberg, Strang & Jakobsson, 2004).

**Figure 1. Traditional Customs and the Tasks of Mourning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tasks of Mourning</strong></th>
<th><strong>Traditional Customs</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Accept the reality of the loss</td>
<td>Wake; Death notices; Dealing with remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Work through the pain</td>
<td>Funerals; Support Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Readjust to the environment</td>
<td>Pastoral care; Eulogy/Obituary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reinvest in life and form a new bond</td>
<td>Foundations; Momentos; Anniversaries</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Therapeutic Grief Interventions**

As already mentioned, society's traditional grieving practices and customs help to support the majority of individuals faced with grief. However, in cases of more complicated grief, professional intervention may be required. Grief counseling is typically administered by professionals, support groups, or volunteers in individual or group settings, while grief therapy is often delivered by psychologists or professionals in more focused, time-limited contexts (Worden, 2001).

We can now identify therapeutic techniques that appear most efficacious in grief therapy. Some writers have argued that the use of evocative language can help to facilitate acceptance of the loss, incorporating symbols and photographs can create a sense of immediacy and writing can also foster emotional expression (Lattanzi & Hale, 1984). Cognitive restructuring is encouraged if problematic beliefs and assumptions interfere with the grieving process and memory books have also been highlighted for children, through their ability to allow children to return and reintegrate their loss in their changing lives (Worden, 2001). Empty-chair Gestalt techniques can also be

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facilitative in helping individuals approach unfinished business and feelings of guilt and regret (Barbato & Irwin, 1992). Research has shown that talking to the deceased has a greater impact than talking about the deceased (Polster & Polster, 1973).

Efficacy studies for psychological interventions have produced mixed results and several researchers have proposed that individuals fare no better in counseling conditions, as compared to no-treatment controls (see reviews by Allumbaugh & Hoyt, 1999; Kato & Mann, 1999). However, such studies have often focused exclusively on grief counseling in the context of uncomplicated grief (Jordan & Neimeyer, 2003), or been confounded by selection bias and methodological limitations (Allumbaugh & Hoyt, 1999). Moreover, the variations in grief counseling styles preclude strong conclusions from such analyses. Grief therapy, with its more tailored, specific and individualized approach may in fact be a more prosperous and intuitive study focus (Jordan & Neimeyer, 2003). A recent review of the field (Jordan & Neimeyer, 2003) proposed that formal intervention may not in fact be required in a majority of grief experiences (see also Stroebe, Hansson, Stroebe & Schut, 2001); grief counseling may have been delivered in ineffectively generic or superficial doses in studies to-date; and methodological limitations have compromised previous studies through a paucity of random assignment and control groups, small sample sizes and poor use of outcome measures (see also Schut, Stroeve, van den Bout & Terheggen, 2001; Neimeyer & Hogan, 2001; Kato & Mann, 1999).

A smaller subset of the literature has also focused on evaluating the merits of self-disclosure and emotional expression by grieving individuals. Stemming from the original Pennebaker (1986, 1987, 1988) experiments, such studies have produced equivocal results (Kato & Mann, 1999). However, it is important to distinguish between efforts to encourage negative rumination, and efforts that might encourage a more active, and individualized working through the tasks and stages of grief, in keeping with recent theoretical developments. Perhaps the crux of the debate between opponents of grief therapy who argue that grief therapy risks promoting undesirable symptoms (Neimeyer, 2000; Jordan, 2000; Farberow, 1999) and advocates who suggest that therapy facilitates recovery (Worden, 2001), lies in the interpretation of “expression”.

**Grieving In An Internet Age**

In an increasingly connected world it is important to consider how internet usage has changed our everyday interactions. First and foremost, the majority of individuals in the developed world are now active online and the internet is an everyday communication domain for multitudes of people. A result of this activity has been the development of online personas, ranging from everyday online banking to explicit social networking and ultimately, the development of mechanisms for social interactions (such as Facebook and Twitter). The internet facilitates the continuation of relationships through virtual means when geographical distance creates physical separation in relationships. Society is now also faced with a forced ubiquity, as services and contact are immediately available in an always-connected world (for further discussion on the growth of e-
communities and online socialization see Feenberg & Barney, 2004; Gurnstein, 2000; and Ridings, Gefen & Arinze, 2002). This has inevitably led to changes in attitudes towards privacy and in many instances an increased acceptance of more public expression of individual opinion and emotion.

In light of these changes, it is necessary to re-evaluate the appropriateness of current grief practices and psychological interventions. Nowadays when an individual dies, there is an added complication in managing their online estate and persona. In the field of psychology it is the death of an online persona that adds complexity to the grieving process. With an estimated three million Facebook users dying in 2011 alone (J. Good, 2011) this is clearly a real and significant issue. Furthermore, the increasing use of online communication as part of everyday life poses interesting questions regarding the transference of grief to an online domain. A recent article exploring the use of Facebook in grief highlighted the reality of this transference, applying Uses and Gratification theory to show that individuals typically use available media as a way of meeting specified needs during a time of grief (Getty et al., 2010).

The Practices of Grieving Online

As relationships take on both online and offline dimensions and internet access becomes universal in large parts of the world it is unsurprising that individuals are increasingly using the internet to facilitate their mourning process. A review of the literature and survey of online offerings highlights a multitude of online support options.

At one end of the spectrum, educational grief resources and information are increasingly being offered online to assist individuals during bereavement. Studies have shown that individuals utilize such information when it is presented in an accessible, online format (Dyer & Thompson, 2000). An alternative resource is online support groups for people experiencing grief (Barak, Boniel-Nissim & Suler, 2008). One example is the formation of anonymous groups, where strangers are connected through similar loss experiences. Studies have shown benefits in this style of group membership in the case of perinatal loss (Capitulo, 2004) and child suicide (Feigelman, Gorman, Beal & Jordan, 2008).

An even newer and more general response to grief is that where individuals who are mourning derive support from groups to which they already belong. This is most seen in social media forums such as Facebook (through RIP groups), blogs, MySpace, Bebo and Twitter (St John, 2006). A recent study found that in the aftermath of the 2007 Virginia Tech and 2008 Northern Illinois University shootings a majority of students identified Facebook group membership as a form of significant temporary relief (Vicary & Fraley, 2010). Nearly 90% of students joined a shooting-related Facebook group, 80% of students used instant messaging to discuss the shootings and more than 60% of students discussed the trauma on their Facebook walls (Vicary & Fraley, 2010). Although results did not show significant long-term benefits, this study ultimately highlights the
extent to which individuals are increasingly using online social media to express their grief and distress. In a separate study 65% of recently bereaved participants identified using the internet to assist in the grieving process (Massimi & Baecker, 2010).

An evolution of this online grieving behavior is the creation of online memorials to honor deceased loved ones. This behavior has existed since the early 1990s (Sofka, 1997) and there are now numerous websites devoted to this (Roberts, 2004). However, uptake of such services has been negligible until recently when new services have used technology to make the tribute more collaborative, and as digital tools such as cameras and scanners have become ubiquitous. The prevalence of grieving behavior on Facebook has led more people to consider the opportunity to establish a permanent memorial to their loved one online (Wortham, 2010). Online memorials can contain a variety of information, typically including at a minimum, photographs, messages, memories, and a platform to connect grieving friends and family. Examples of services include Legacy, Tributes, and 1000Memories.

A clinician’s view of grieving online

In light of the scale of online behaviors it is beneficial to consider how online grief support might also facilitate the tasks of mourning. A better understanding of the mechanisms underlying grieving online might lead to a better provision of psychological intervention for individuals in grief. It may be helpful to incorporate online work in grief therapy and all grief professionals, from psychologists, to counselors, to pastoral carers, would benefit from a view of whether online tools are a help or hindrance to the grieving process.

In linking the changes inherent in an increasingly connected world with the four broad tasks of mourning, the advantages and disadvantages of grieving online become apparent. To evaluate this we need to not only consider the comparisons and contrasts between online and offline offerings, but also the wide variation in online grief expressions – for example the differences between Facebook wall posts, Twitter messages and 1000Memories memory pages. In general two broad categories of services can be considered. Firstly, “informal online memorials” occur when existing web2.0 sites become the place where a community expresses grief. Examples include Facebook pages or personal blogs. Secondly, “dedicated online memorials” have also emerged. These include sites that are established primarily or solely to honor the deceased. Examples of these offerings include Legacy, 1000Memories and funeral home online guest-books. Some of the potential advantages and disadvantages associated with using online forums to address each of the four tasks of mourning are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Grieving Online
### Tasks of Mourning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks of Mourning</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Accept the reality of the loss</td>
<td>• Faster communication</td>
<td>• Existing profile frozen in time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. Work through the pain | • Normalize experience  
• Share emotions more freely | |
| 3. Readjust to the environment | • Broader community  
• More durable community | • Risk of online abandonment |
| 4. Reinvest in life and forge a new bond | • Rich and vibrant place to remember  
• Safe and accessible  
• Start something positive in a loved one’s memory | • Risk of family members disabling sites  
• Risk of long-term impermanence of online sites |

- **Task 1: Accept the reality of the loss**

  The first task of mourning appears to be facilitated by the internet as individuals are now able to share information more quickly and broadly. As a result, more traditional death notices can be communicated electronically to a large number of people in a significantly shorter period of time. This has the effect of making the loss known much sooner in time. Moreover, this communication is no longer a telephone tree that could be dismissed as hearsay. Instead, through viewing a significant number of their friends expressing loss, individuals have no doubt about the reality of the situation. This is important as many of the previous social rituals that supported this task are based on narrow geographic communities. There is therefore a substantial risk that as more relationships become virtual, existing grief support mechanisms will no longer support the majority of individuals. More recently, funeral homes have been offering online facilitates such as Skype in the provision of funeral services. This increases the likelihood that loved ones overseas will be able to participate in the celebratory process and complete the first task of mourning (Anthony, 2011).

  On the other hand, a potential disadvantage of an increasingly online world is the potential for individuals to appear “frozen in time” after their death. Although a person may have died, their online persona on social media sites such as Facebook may delay acceptance of the loss, as the person’s information, photographs and communication are still readily accessible. To the extent that Facebook or other social media sites may be the primary form of interaction that a friend had with the deceased, the continued bond may be disadvantageous to this grieving task (see Pitsillides, Katsikides, Conreen & Digital Death, 2009). Recently Facebook has struggled with the ethical issues surrounding online memorialization and best practices when a user dies (Wortham, 2010).
• **Task 2: Work through the pain**

The second task of mourning seems likely to be enhanced by online grieving behaviors. The need to process and experience the pain of grief can be significantly easier for individuals when they are able to connect with other people in a similar situation (Capitulo, 2004; Feigelman et al., 2008). The use of online support groups in this context has the benefit of helping to normalize the grief experience. The internet also provides a platform for those in mourning to share their emotions freely and in a way that potentially ameliorates the risk of burdening or compromising offline relationships (Pressman & Bonanno, 2007; Hall & Irvine, 2009). It allows the individual to access support whenever they feel it would be most beneficial. Online memorials also facilitate this task by bringing friends and family of the deceased together and although this is not a replacement for professional help (where needed), the speed and breadth of support that it initiates, can be a real benefit for those working through grief. This appears true of both dedicated online memorials and informal memorials such as Facebook RIP Groups (Vicary & Fraley, 2010).

• **Task 3: Readjust to the environment**

With respect to the third task of mourning, the internet shows potential in helping individuals readjust to an environment without the deceased. This is most clearly supported through the internet’s ability to provide connection and a sense of social support. Commentary within the grief arena frequently notes the difficulties in modern society where individuals are relatively more separated from family and loved ones. When death occurs, any absence of close social support becomes transparent and a grief process is inevitably more complicated when individuals must mourn alone or at a distance from those they are closest to (Kaunonen, Tarrka, Paunonen & Laippala, 1999). The internet ameliorates this to an extent, as it enables individuals to maintain relationships and connection in spite of geographical distance. As compared to more traditional gatherings of social support such as funerals, the community support provided through internet groups and online forums also has a more durable potential.

However, although the potential for long-lasting community exists, it is also important to note that the task of readjustment can be complicated by the use of online means. For example, those in mourning could become more upset if they feel friends are no longer visiting their loved one’s online site. Within the literature this is described as having the potential to create a perceived second death, as the online persona deteriorates in a particularly transparent way (see Pitsillides et al., 2009). To date there has not been any robust analysis of the magnitudes of these competing effects (or indeed, validation that either exists). An interesting area for future study would be whether a bereaved individual’s community and supports persist long enough to be experienced as helpful to the recovery process in grief.

In the absence of such data it is worth highlighting that the movement of other commemorations online has so far led to a sustained increase in engagement and interpersonal communications. This has been specifically evaluated in the context of
birthday or personal reminder services, where website reminder mechanisms have reportedly fostered and increased online communication. A recent study found that over 54% of communication between infrequently interacting Facebook user pairs was directly attributable to Facebook's birthday reminder feature (Viswanath, Mislove, Cha & Gummadi, 2009). If such simple prompts were to lead to more frequent and durable interaction from a community after a passing, this could possibly facilitate grief management.

- **Task 4: Reinvest in life and forge a continuing bond**

The final task of mourning involves forging a new bond with the deceased and this is clearly facilitated through online means. The internet not only provides a rich and vibrant place to remember lost loved ones but it also provides a safe place that is imminently accessible to those working through their grief. The availability of online memorials and support groups inevitably widens the scope of opportunity for remembering our deceased and establishing new bonds and connections with them. No longer need there be the emotional distress of dividing photos and letters as digital assets can be shared by all in the formation of a new and continuing bond.

However, this is contingent on the permanence of online memorial as a continuing place of tribute. The potential for an online memorial to disappear and the reality when this occurs could be very damaging to this task. On social media sites, the risk is that the deceased user’s account will be disabled; for example, Facebook's memorialization policy allows family and friends to request that the deceased’s account be removed (Cohen, 2009). Several dedicated online memorial sites also create this risk with their policies of trials and annual renewals. For example, Legacy currently offers a 14-day free trial and then requires payment in order for the page to remain accessible.

Working through grief and creating a new bond is therefore most likely to be supported by online behaviors where a place is established that does not require annual maintenance and is specifically supported as a memorial in the terms of service. The ability to work through grief by creating a new bond is also advantaged by the establishment of memorial activities (Berzoff, 2006). The ability to reduce barriers to this, facilitate a wider set of individualized actions, and involve and engage a wider number of people online, is something that would seem likely to hold significant promise. The innovative Mosaic service from the American Cancer Society facilitates the development of a positive activity in memorial of a loved one, as does the partnership between 1000Memories and Wepay announced in August 2010. This is congruent with the theme of action that is present in both the Tasks of Mourning and the Continuing Bonds models.

Overall, there exists significant potential for online memorials to facilitate the tasks of mourning. The act of remembering online reinforces and supplements existing social rituals that enable most people to manage their grief. Although there will always be those for whom professional help is needed, the potential for online expressions to help
the vast majority of individuals to cope is immense. That said, the variation between sites online is critical and some appear to have significant advantages over others. Having an opinion on the appropriate place to grieve is as important as ensuring the professional caliber of a funeral director. It appears that utilizing a combined online-offline approach facilitates the grief process and provides individuals with a broader and more effective set of options.

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

There has been a significant shift in the way individuals grieve, both as a result of increased online connectivity and the development of online tools to aid in the mourning process. There is a real need for empirical research to test and study the specific impacts that different parts of this have on the grieving process. Debate surrounding the best conceptualization of the stages of grief has so far neglected the fast-emerging online aspect of grief. Likewise, discussions around the benefits of self-disclosure or emotional expression have perhaps naively overlooked the prevalence of expression in the online domain.

**Recommendations for clinicians and grief professionals**

- Understand the development of the online persona
  Over the past decade there has been a significant increase in the level of social interaction occurring online. This is evident both in everyday life and also during times of mourning. In order to fully support individuals it is recommended that clinical professionals therefore have a thorough understanding of online social interaction and the online products (for example Facebook, blogs and Twitter) that facilitate this process.

- Increase awareness of online grief support options
  Specifically in the context of grief, clinicians need to now understand the online product offerings that facilitate grief support. As aforementioned, these may range from online information sources, to support groups, through to memorial websites. Furthermore, this appears to be a rapidly evolving domain and it is imperative that clinicians remain abreast of services and updates relevant to this field.

- Integrate online factors into case conceptualizations
  In the context of understanding client difficulties in grief, clinicians should also extend case conceptualizations to include online identities. This needs to reflect both perpetuating factors associated with current online usage, in addition to potential coping mechanisms identified through the usage of online community and grief support products.

- Conceptualize a twofold bond with the deceased
This relates to the more recent *Continuing Bonds* model. A core tenet in grief support work appears to be the understanding of an individual’s bond with their deceased. It seems most appropriate that clinicians conceptualize this bond as twofold, having both an offline and online reality.

- Recommend the most appropriate online options for clients in grief
  As research in the field progresses, it is necessary that clinicians learn which product types are most facilitative with respect to the tasks of mourning. The development of an empirical basis for this area will enable clinicians to recommend online supports and opinions, where appropriate. Knowing which services are most useful for which clients will be particularly important.

**Recommendations for future research**

- Assess the efficacy of online grief support
  The recent increase in the prevalence of online grieving clearly necessitates an evaluation of how efficacious online grief support actually is. Validating and comparing the efficacy of different online grief support options is an important next step for the psychology field. Empirical validation of online options could assist in the uptake of these tools in clinical practice and is imperative in light of the scientist-practitioner model underlying the psychology profession. This paper suggests ways in which each of the four broad tasks of mourning can be undertaken through online expression of grief. Testing the existence and relative sizes of these effects for specific populations, products and behaviors would be beneficial for grief professionals and pastoral carers whose clients are using these services today.

- Evaluate differences in usage across patient populations
  In addition to assessing the efficacy of online grief support, it would also be useful to better understand the usage of different online grief products across different patient populations and at different times in the grieving process.

- Review existing conceptual models and theories in the grief field
  A more theoretical recommendation involves the re-evaluation of conceptual models to incorporate the increase in online behavior. This needs to apply to both theories about grief stages and processes, as well as theories concerning the tasks of mourning. It is hoped that this article serves as a prompt in highlighting the recent increase in online grief behavior and the differences that are emerging between alternative online grief products.

**References**


